(XLIVth YEAR.) THE (No. 2183)

MARYLAND GAZETTE,

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1788.

VIENNA, *August* 13.

THE lateſt letters from Semlin mention, that his imperial majeſty, after a ſlight indiſpoſition which had confined him to his apartment for ſeveral days, had again reſumed his uſual exerciſe on horſeback, and that his health was almoſt entirely re-eſtabliſhed. There had been no alteration whatever in the poſition of the army; and the ſickneſs amongſt the troops was augmented to a very alarming degree. The diſeaſes under which they labour are chiefly fevers, agues and the dyſentery; but there is not the ſmalleſt ſymptom of any contagious or epidemical diſtemper in either of the armies.

Marſhal Laudohn ſet out very early this morning for Croatia, where he will put himſelf at the head of the army lately under the command of prince Charles Lichtenſtein. The head quarters are at Czeroylyani, on the river Unna, and marſhal Lauſonn is expected to arrive there in three or four days.

The grand vizier has pitched his camp near to Niſſa, and on the high road to Belgrade.

MADRID, *June* 15.

The name of Peter Anthony Gratarel, ſecretary to the Venetian ſenate, is too famous in the political world not to mention his death, which we learnt from the Mauritius by the way of Cadiz. This perſon, after betraying and quitting his country, went through many adventures, and took refuge in the iſland of Madagaſcar, where he joined his ſtrange fortune to the no leſs remarkable one of the famous general Begnouſki. They formed the project together of making conqueſts, and raiſing a ſovereignty for themſelves in thoſe foreign countries. The cabinet of Verſailles being informed of it, ſent a body of troops to attack the rebel general immediately, who ſurpriſed him and ſurrounded his houſe. He defended himſelf a long time, ſelling his life dearly, but was at laſt ſhot in the breaſt, and died immediately. They took nine of his people, amongſt whom was Gratarel, but they all died ſoon after of an epidemical diſorder which raged there. Gratarel died the 12th of laſt October.

PETERSBURGH, *July* 26.

The Prince Guſtavus, the Swediſh prize of 70 guns, is arrived at Cronſtadt, with 5 Ruſſian men of war to refit—they are thoſe the moſt crippled in the action. Admiral Greig's ſquadron has been reinforced with four other new ſhips, while they are repairing. Sixteen new armed galleys are conſtructing with great expedition—they are to cruiſe on the coaſt of Swediſh Finland, to oppoſe the ſmall fleet of the Swediſh veſſels at Swaborg. Theſe veſſels are to mount guns of 18, 24, and 36 pounders; and to make the equipment as complete as poſſible, half the watermen on the river Nova, and in this port, have been preſſed on board them.

WARSAW, *Auguſt* 1.

It is poſitively aſſerted here, that Jaſſy has again yielded to the dominion of the Turks, the Auſtrians having found it neceſſary to abandon the place, in order to aſſiſt at the ſiege of Choczim.

LONDON, *Auguſt* 2.

Paragraph of a letter from prince Potemkin's head quarters, dated June 20.

"The famous Paul Jones arriving at Cherſon whilſt the prince de Naſſau was preparing to engage the Turkiſh fleet, under the command of the famous captain pacha, earneſtly entreated that prince to admit him as a volunteer, which was done with the applauſe of all the fleet."

Aug. 9. A variety of preſents are going out to Africa and Guinea, to be diſtributed among the chiefs in amity with Great-Britain; among whom it is reſolved to attempt an entire new mode in reſpect to the ſlave trade, from which every good conſequence may be expected to reſult.

NEGOTIATION FOR PEACE.

A correſpondent, who is in a ſituation that enables him to learn ſomething of the negotiations that are carrying on at the Porte, under the mediation of France, aſſures that the following propoſals have been made by the different parties at war, as the preliminaries of peace: The emperor has demanded a ceſſion of Belgrade, of Moldavia and Wallachia, and a free navigation upon all the rivers that communicate with the Black Sea, provided the rivers paſs through any part of the dominions of Auſtria, or of the territories of which his majeſty claims the ceſſion.

On receiving this propoſal, the divan expreſſed the greateſt indignation, obſerving, that the emperor preſumed to aſk for more in the midſt of a war, in which the Porte had hitherto baffled the deſigns of her enemies, than he could ſuppoſe the Ottomans would give, even almoſt in the hour of deſpondency, to put an end to the moſt ruinous and unſucceſsful war.

The emperor, more moderate, inſiſted not upon any acceſſion to the [illegible] ſhe poſſeſſed at the breaking out of the war, but merely that the Crimea ſhould be inſeparably annexed to her crown, and guaranteed to it by France, Auſtria, Spain and Great-Britain; and that a ſolemn embaſſy ſhould be ſent by the Porte to Peterſburgh, to apologize for the raſhneſs of the Ottoman adminiſtration in kindling the flames of war without any provocation, and for the inſult offered to the empreſs, in the impriſonment of her repreſentative W. de Bulgakow.

To this the divan replied, that while they could maintain the war, they never would conſent that the Crim Tartars, whoſe royal houſe might one day give ſovereigns to the Ottoman empire, ſhall be the ſubjects of Ruſſia.

The French ambaſſador has propoſed, that as the Porte had once already conſented that the Crimea ſhould be added to the Ruſſian empire, ſhe ſhould now finally confirm and guarantee that province to the empreſs and her ſucceſſors; and this point, which appeared to have been the only cauſe of the war, being thus ſettled, the two powers ſhall put an end to it, without making any further claim whatever upon each other.

His excellency further propoſed, that as the emperor had entered into the war merely as an ally, he ſhould alſo put an end to it, as ſoon as his principal, the empreſs, ſhould agree to terminate it; and that as he had not complained of any wrongs done to him by the Porte, ſo he could not call upon her to make any ſacrifices to him.

The empreſs has promiſed the court of France to take the propoſals of the French ambaſſador into conſideration; but the emperor, without heſitation, declared it to be inadmiſſible, and immediately rejected it.

So ſtood the buſineſs when a new difficulty was ſtarted by Sweden. His Swediſh majeſty cauſed it to be ſignified to Ruſſia, that he expects before he diſarms, that the empreſs ſhall reſtore to his crown the parts of Finland and Carelia, which the Ruſſians forced the Swedes to cede to them at the concluſion of a war unjuſtly undertaken againſt Charles XII. of Sweden by the Czar Peter I. The empreſs rejected with indignation the idea of purchaſing peace from ſo puny a neighbour, for ingloriouſly ſurrendering provinces which her great predeceſſor had ſo gloriouſly won.

This we are aſſured is the preſent ſtate of the negotiations for peace; and our correſpondent apprehends, that the interference of Sweden, inſtead of accelerating the concluſion of the war, as the Turks expected, will probably be the cauſe of extending its ravages from the north to the ſouth of Europe.

Aug. 13. Letters from Algiers inform us, that the dey has put the French conſul in irons, and ſtopped all veſſels of his nation that were in that port; we are likewiſe informed, that all the ſhips that were armed at Toulon, were ordered to ſail and block up the bay of Algiers.

It has been remarked of general Paoli, that regularly in the courſe of every month he pays a viſit to the king's bench. As the general ſeemed to have no acquaintance there, ſome one was induced to aſk him his motives. He replied, with that openneſs which diſtinguiſhes his character, that he had no other motive than one, which, though ſingular, he was not aſhamed to avow: it is, ſaid the general, to contemplate the ſpot where the valiant Theodore, who was my predeceſſor in command, and who ſurpaſſed me in merit, as in misfortune, fell a victim to poverty and anguiſh.

The following odd circumſtance occurred in the weſt of England a ſhort time ſince: A gentleman farmer from time to time had miſſed a deal of poultry from his yard, &c. A fox was naturally ſuſpected, but no fox was known to harbour in the neighbourhood: however, a continuation of the offence induced the farmer at length to borrow a pack of hounds from a neighbouring gentleman, if poſſible, to diſcover the retreat of the offender. Many covers were explored in vain, till, in a wood, all on a ſudden the hounds ſeemed to have got a ſcent at the bottom of a tree, in the branches of which, when the huntſmen came up, a monkey was found chattering at the dogs. It ſeems he had abſconded from a gentleman's houſe a few weeks before, and for want of food had grown perfectly voracious. The difficulty in taking of him, from his leaping from tree to tree, &c. was declared by the huntſmen to have yielded more ſport than any forchaſe they ever engaged in, and whether the farmer's ſuſpicion of him was rightly founded or not, his poultry was no longer annoyed by nocturnal depredations.

Sept. 3. The camp at St. Omers is under the orders of the prince de Conde. The compte de Artois ſerves as a volunteer in this camp. It conſiſts of 40 battalions of infantry, of 400 men each, 8 regiments of cavalry and dragoons, of 375, and 2 regiments of chaſſeurs, of 500 men each. In all 20,000 men.

The camp at Metz is to be commanded by marſhal Broglio. Monſieur the kings brother is a volunteer under him, it conſiſts of 24 battalions of infantry, 800 artillery men, and 18 regiments of cavalry and dragoons, making together 17,000 men.

Very particular inſtructions have been ſent over to the honourable Hugh Elliot, Eſq; his majeſty's envoy extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the court of Denmark, to make ſtrict inquiries into the cauſe of the ſhips, bound from Sweden to England being made prizes of by the Ruſſians, and put into Elſineur, complaints having been received that they are Britiſh property. At the ſame time, the ambaſſador is commiſſioned to declare, that as his Britannic majeſty has explained himſelf unequivocally as to the perfect neutrality he intends reſpecting the Ruſſians and Swedes, the ſame aſſurances will be expected from the court of Denmark.

There are in Ruſſia two very conſiderable trains of artillery, one of them is placed in the Ukraine, frontier to the Tartars and Turks, the other on this ſide the empire, within reach of new conqueſts. The fortified places are beſides abundantly provided with cannon, and each battalion has two field pieces and a mortar. In 1740, they could reckon in Ruſſia twenty thouſand pieces of cannon, and that number has ſince greatly increaſed. The matroſſes are as brave a body of men as they are fine in appearance, their uniform is red and black, with gold button holes. It is to a Scotchman named Bruce, that the empire is indebted for the good order which now reigns in the artillery and the ſchools of fortification.

General Laudohn has taken upon him the command of the grand army in Hungary, but upon condition of having the ſole direction of it himſelf. This has inſpired the ſoldiery with freſh courage, and raiſed their ſpirits drooping almoſt to deſpair, at ſeeing thouſands of their comrades periſh on their right and left, in a painful ſtate of inactivity.

The profound ſecrecy with which the grand vizier keeps his intentions, gives great uneaſineſs to the emperor, who has ordered a conſiderable force to the protection of the Bannat, which the Auſtrians apprehend to be in danger, while they are divided about giving credit to two accounts, both probable, by one of which the Turks mean to paſs the Danube, and by the other to return to Conſtantinople, in caſe the Ruſſians ſhould attack it. The uncertainty of which is the truth of theſe two contradictory aſſertions, puzzles the emperor how to act, and in fact keeps him fixed on one ſpot, without daring to move.

Bread has been ſo ſcarce in Normandy and in the neighbourhood of Verſailles, that riots have commenced, which the military were called forth to diſperſe. Government was obliged to order the price of it to be lowered, to prevent a general inſurrection.

Extract of a letter from Vienna, Auguſt 6.

"On the 2d inſtant, the venerable old field marſhal baron de Laudohn, received an order from the emperor to go and take the command of the army in Croatia. This order, though not known till yeſterday, has given univerſal ſatisfaction; for prince Lichtenſtein being too ill to ſupport the fatigues of a campaign, his majeſty could not cauſe greater joy than by beſtowing the command on that illuſtrious general, of whoſe merit Frederick the Great ſpoke in the higheſt terms. In conſequence of this order he will ſoon ſet off for Dubitza. His majeſty has, moreover, ordered him to be furniſhed from the court with whatever he wants, ſuch as carriages, horſes, table utenſils, ſervants, wines, &c. and has beſides ordered a ſum of money ſufficient to defray all his expences during the campaign. The army he is to command amounts to 60,000 men; but we are ignorant of a very eſſential thing, and without which he can undertake nothing worthy of his abilities, that is, whether he will be permitted to draw from the line of Croatia and Eſclavonia what number of forces he thinks ſufficient to reinforce his army, and enable him to enter Boſnia. Thoſe who maintained the affirmative formed their opinion upon the emperor's intention, which is not only to take Dubitza, but make his troops advance into the heart of Boſnia, to preſerve the Croats in Dalmatia from being deſtroyed by the perfidy of Mahmud Pacha. They indeed ſtill defend themſelves courageouſly, and with ſucceſs; but they muſt yield, either through famine or to the ſuperiority of numbers, notwithſtanding the ſuccours they have received from the Montenegrins."

SALEM, *October* 21.

Captain Cleves arrived here yeſterday, in 49 days from Gottenburgh; and brings intelligence, that the flame of war increaſes in the north of Europe—that Denmark had declared war againſt Sweden—that off the coaſt of Norway a pilot boat ſpoke with him, and informed him that they were preſſing men in Norway, for the land and ſea ſervice, and had already ſent ſeveral hundred ſeamen to Elſineur.

Captain Cleves further informs, that accounts had been received at Gottenburgh, of two engagements between the Ruſſian and Swediſh fleets; in the firſt of which each ſide loſt a ſhip of the line; in the ſecond the Swedes (which is the only particulars he can give of it) loſt another ſhip of the line.

Three Swediſh frigates, cruizing in the North Sea, the middle of Auguſt laſt, fell in with two Ruſſ[illegible]

frigate, going from Peterſburgh to Archangel, laden with ordinance, anchors, &c. both which ſtruck to the Swedes; but the weather being bad, and three Ruſſian ſhips of the line heaving in ſight, one got clear, the other was carried into Marſtrand, and, before captain Cleves ſailed, was ready for a cruiſe againſt the enemies of Sweden. The Swedes had taken ſeveral Ruſſian frigates in the Baltic.

The accounts from the Swediſh army in Finland were, that, although inferior in number to the Ruſſians, it was making head againſt them, and had got the better in ſeveral ſkirmiſhes: The capital of all the Ruſſias, was ſuppoſed to be its immediate object; and the capture of Peterſburgh was an idea familiar to thoſe who reflected, that the Swediſh valour which wildly led on by Charles XII. made Europe tremble, was now guided by the prudent hand of Guſtavus III.

MIDDLETOWN, *October* 27.

Laſt Friday evening ſe'nnight a meteor was ſeen paſſing through the atmoſphere from N. E. to S. W. The late preſident Clap's opinion of theſe meteors was this: "They are ſolid bodies, half a mile in diameter, revolving round the earth in long eliptes, their leaſt diſtance being about 20 or 30 miles: by their friction upon the atmoſphere they make a conſtant rumbling noiſe, and collect electrical fire, and when they come neareſt the earth or a little after, being then overcharged, they make an exploſion as loud as a large cannon."

NEW-YORK, *October* 28.

Extract of a letter from Edinburgh.

"Our univerſity is in as high repute as ever. The medical profeſſorſhips are filled by gentlemen of the firſt abilities. An acquiſition has been lately had in Mr. David Hume, appointed to a law profeſſorſhip. He is a nephew to the late hiſtorian and philoſopher, and inherits his uncle's abilities as well as his fortune. A letter written by him at a very early period of the war under the ſignature of Lucius, was highly applauded. In it he attacked Sir William Howe, and with the criticiſm of a veteran officer, and the eloquent language of a Junius, animadverted on the operations of the campaigns 1776 and 1777, in the unfortunate American war.

"Principal Robertſon has publiſhed a new edition of his hiſtory of Scotland. Suggeſtions have been thrown out that the Principal may reſume his American hiſtory, and continue it to the termination of the late civil war, for my own part I have no expectations of the kind.

"Sir John Dalrymple has given the world another volume of his memoirs. The whigs will never forgive one of their number, for Sir John is ſo both by deſcent and profeſſion, for proving that Sydney, Hamden and many other flaming patriots, were hirelings and penſioners of France."

PHILADELPHIA, *November* 1.

Extract of a letter from an American gentleman in London, who lately travelled through France, dated Auguſt 27, *received by the brig Two Brothers, captain Craig.*

"The politics of Europe have now got into as pretty a ferment as the Britiſh miniſtry could wiſh. The Turks have been rather ſucceſsful againſt both the empires, until the late action in the Black Sea, in which our Paul Jones diſtinguiſhed himſelf, and is ſince created a knight of the order of St. Anne. To balance this ſucceſs of the Ruſſian marine, the Swedes have begun a war for the recovery of their former poſſeſſions in Finland. Some wiſe folks ſay, that the court of London have ſet the Swedes in motion, and have negotiated that ſubſidy ſupplied them by Turkey, of three millions of thallers*; others ſay this buſineſs is done by France; others, that France, England, and Pruſſia have entered into a compact for mediating a peace. The emperor has made a miſerable campaign of it; he has ſhewn a great deficiency in military abilities, and is ſaid to be heartily ſick of the war. There is no doubt in my mind, but that a general peace will be negotiated this winter, as two many powers will be involved, to be willing to decide any thing by the ſword.

"The Engliſh papers tell you ten thouſand lies reſpecting the internal commotions in France. No perſon has been killed in the riots that have happened in the provinces. The marquis de la Fayette is not baſtiled, but only deprived of his military command for the preſent. Colonel Armand, who ſerved in the American army, is in the baſtile, with the reſt of the deputies from Britagne. But the kingdom is certainly verging faſt towards a conſtitution. The king has declared that no new tax can be laid without the ſtates general, which will be called next May. They will at firſt perhaps only have a negative on laws, but will ſoon obtain the power of original legiſlation.

"The king indeed has done two imprudent things—diſſolved the parliaments, and eſtabliſhed the cour pleniere. But the parliaments demanded the exerciſe of more than their cuſtomary powers; and the king inſiſted on governing according to the uſages of his fathers. The patriots have ſeen too much the example of liberty in America, to ſubmit to this; they reaſon ſtrongly on political freedom; and they will obtain it in a degree. The different provinces, originally diſcordant in their conſtitutions and habits, are united in this queſtion to a degree beyond what I could have imagined.

"The Americans have ſurpriſed the world more in adopting the new government than in any of their former atchievements. The true Britons are ſeverely mortified; the mercantile intereſt are well enough pleaſed; and the patriots in France as well as Holland ſincerely rejoice with us. The American character is much higher now than it was two years ago."

* *A Swediſh thaller is equal to five ſhillings ſterling.*

As our fellow citizens cannot be too well appriſed of the danger to which they are expoſed, by walking in our ſtreets in the night, a relation of the following circumſtance may perhaps have a good effect:

On Monday night laſt, about 11 o'clock, in Third, between South and Lombard-ſtreets, a gentleman was attacked by 8 or nine ruffians, who, to effect their villainous purpoſes, ſtabbed him in the back with a bayonet or ſword, and cut him under the chin with a pen-knife; they took from him his ſhoe-buckles, knee-buckles, and hat—and then diſperſed each a different way.—We are happy to find that the wounds the gentleman received, are by no means dangerous.

Tranſlation of a letter from the Swediſh admiralty to Mr. Charles Hallſtedt, Swediſh conſul in this city.

"In conſequence of the preſent warlike naval preparations, I am to deſire you will make known to all Swediſh naval officers, who have obtained permiſſion to be abroad, forthwith to repair to their native country, and take their reſpective ſtations; ſuch permiſſions of abſence being, by this notice given, annulled.

A. G. BREDENBERG.

Nov. 3. A correſpondent informs us, that he has the beſt authority for contradicting the article in our paper of the 17th of October laſt, reſpecting the appearance of a comet. A ſtrict and judicious ſearch has been made with teleſcopes for it, but none ſuch has appeared. Some ignorant perſon muſt have miſtaken the planet Venus, or the ſtar Arcturus, for a comet.

CHARLESTON, (S. C.) *October* 13.

Extract of a letter from Edinburgh, September 12.

Dr. Clarke has diſcovered that eating two or three boiled herrings at bed time, and eating no other food that night, will effectually remove the gout, if not totally cure it. If an intollerable thirſt enſues, chewing hay or ſtraw will excite an exudation from the ſalival glans and afford relief."

Oct. 17. Friday afternoon captain Boſworth arrived here in twelve days from Boſton. On Friday ſe'nnight he fell in with a gale of wind, to the northward of Cape Hatteras; the day after which ſaw ſome green chairs, apples, a great quantity of lumber, cheſts, &c. floating on the water.

Oct. 21. On Thurſday laſt, a ſmall party of Indians came down to Argyle, about 25 miles from Savanna, made priſoners of ſome women and children, and attemped to take off a number of cattle. As ſoon as information was received in Savanna it ſpread a general alarm; the militia were called out, and marched about 18 miles, when it was found unneceſſary to proceed any further, the Indians having gone off, leaving their priſoners, whom they detained but a very ſhort time.

Cherawe Diſtrict.

Oct. 16. We the ſubſcribers, inhabitants of the diſtrict of Cherawe, in the ſtate of South-Carolina, taking into ſerious conſideration our preſent deplorable and unhappy ſituation, from the want of a circulating medium, which we find by woeful experience cannot be procured even by the moſt eminent planters for any merchantable produce; and beholding, with ſorrow, many inſtances of cruelty and oppreſſion which are daily held up to our view, of worthy and reſpectable families being too often reduced from a ſtate of eaſe and affluence to the verge of penury and diſtreſs by ſheriff's ſales:—and, as it has pleaſed the Almighty Father of the univerſe to with-hold from us, until the laſt crop, the means of extricating ourſelves from our numerous creditors, by ſeveral years loſs of our labour, and by other concomitant circumſtances; beholding, at the ſame time, with aching hearts, the inefficacy of the inſtalment act, held out to us as our ſure ſupport: WE DECLARE ourſelves bound by every tie of civil ſociety, of parental and filial love, to ſtand by, aſſiſt and ſupport each other, in carrying into effect, according to their true intent and meaning the following reſolutions:

Reſolved, That we will at all times, and in all places, pay due ſubmiſſion to the laws of our ſtate; and that we will, whenever we ſhall be called upon, or ſhall find it neceſſary, exert ourſelves, in aiding any and every officer of the ſtate, in carrying the laws into execution, to their full intent and meaning; *except only* in ſuch caſes, where humanity itſelf would ſhrink back, in ſeeing the property of our neighbours and relations wreſted from them, and conveyed to others, without any, or a very ſmall diminution of their creditors demands.

Reſolved, That in order to do ourſelves, our creditors and our debtors juſtice, we will deliver to any two or more honeſt and approved men, (who ſhall be deemed qualified to aſſeſs the ſame, whenever demanded of us) good and ſufficient property to anſwer *juſt* demands; and we will upon its being approved execute good and ſufficient titles and conveyances for the ſame to the demanding party.

Reſolved, That we will, at the riſk of every thing precious and dear to us, ſtand by, ſupport and protect each other, in preventing to all intents and purpoſes, every ſale which may now, or ſhall hereafter be adverti ſed *a ſale for caſh*, when taken by execution, by any ſheriff or conſtable in this diſtrict.

Reſolved, And it is hereby earneſtly recommended to every ſheriff and conſtable, within this diſtrict, to take particular notice of, and pay due attention to, theſe our reſolves; and that we will, to the extent of our power, and at the riſk of every thing dear to us, ſupport and protect, all and every ſuch ſheriff, who ſhall by any means be endangered by paying the attention herein requeſted.

Reſolved, If any ſheriff or conſtable, within this diſtrict, be found acting anywiſe contrary to the above reſolves, he or they, ſo acting, ſhall be deemed an enemy to humanity, and ſhall be treated accordingly: and we are determined, let the conſequences be what they may, to put a ſpeedy and effectual ſtop to ſuch proceedings, in all parts of this diſtrict.

Reſolved, That theſe reſolutions continue in full force until the houſe of general aſſembly, now about to be convened in Charleſton, ſhall make known what further can be done favourable to our preſent deplorable ſituation; to whoſe wiſdom we leave it, with our moſt hearty prayers, that it will pleaſe the Great Giver of all good to endow them with wiſdom to direct, and vigour to enforce, whateves ſhall be found moſt conducive to the welfare of this ſtate in particular, and of the United States in general.

Since the above reſolutions were agreed to, a petition correſpondent thereto, hath been ſet on foot, praying for legiſlative interference, which is ſaid to be more generally ſigned; and will be brought down by ſome of the members for that pariſh, who are ſhortly expected to arrive in town.

ALEXANDRIA, *October* 23.

FEDERAL ELECTIONEERING FOR VICE-PRESIDENT.

General KNOX, the former diſtinguiſhed *commander* of the *artillery* of the UNITED STATES, and the preſent able *ſecretary at war*, is univerſally known to be a man of a well organiſed head, and an honeſt heart. A correſpondent informs us, that there is the ſtrongeſt probability *general* KNOX will have the *votes* of ſome of the *eaſtern* and all the *middle ſtates*, for VICE-PRESIDENT. The ſame correſpondent adds, that it is moſt earneſtly wiſhed this gentleman may be favoured with the *ſuffrages* of *Maryland*, *Virginia*, the *Carolinas* and *Georgia*, if, upon a candid examination into his character and circumſtances, he ſhall be found more unexceptionable than any other *candidate*. As RECOMMENDATIONS of a *very impreſſive nature*, it is mentioned that *general* KNOX is a citizen of the reſpectable *commonwealth of Maſſachuſetts*, that he is ſubject to a few unreaſonable prejudices as any man in the UNION, and that he poſſeſſes the *entire confidence* of the AMERICAN CINCINNATUS. Our correſpondent hopes that ſuch of our *Brothers of the Type*, as ſhall be *convinced* of the TRUTH OF THESE ASSERTIONS, will not fail to give this *paragraph* a place in their *papers*.

BALTIMORE, *November* 7.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Amſterdam, to his friend in this town, dated July 21, 1788.

"There is no public news but diſagreeable; every day affords ſcenes of horror, and things unheard of in former times. Scarcely a day paſſes, but ſome patriot or other is killed or beaten unmercifully by the prince's friends. A receiver of the public taxes, during the laſt conteſt, who had acted according to the orders then given him by the magiſtrates, is now ſentenced to be publicly whipped and branded, and afterwards confined for ſeven years in the work-houſe, to earn his ſupport by hard labour. The reports concerning the aſſiſtance we are to expect from France are various, and little to be depended upon; the miniſter at the court of Bruſſels (Mr. Hop) has, however, informed their high mightineſſes, that a large body of French troops were encamped ſo near to the frontiers of the republic, that it could march in within 36 hours.—The widow of the late king of Pruſſia, who claims the crown, diſapproves of every thing the preſent king has done in favour of the prince of Orange. She is influenced (it is ſaid) by prince Henry of Pruſſia, who reſides at preſent at the court of Verſailles.—A thouſand ſuch like reports are circulating every hour of the day.—The French ambaſſador, Monſ. de St. Prieſt, has again called upon the ſtates of Holland for ſatisfaction for an inſult done him during the late troubles (which the ſtates refuſe, under pretences too childiſh to be mentioned) in a manner ſo firm and ſo poſitive, that it will puzzle the ſtates how to anſwer it. The ſame ambaſſador left the Hague laſt week, pretending to go to Lotharinge to uſe the bath, for the recovery of his health; but it is generally ſuppoſed that he has moved from political reaſons.—Our public prints are not worth reading; they are always full of ſpeeches to the honour of the houſe of Orange; while all that is in favour of the patriots is prohibited. When a patriot in inſulted in the ſtreets, he can have no ſatiſfaction by law; but, when a patriot diſputes with an Orangeman, he feels the ſeverity of the law, by whipping, branding and impriſonment."

Annapolis, November 13.

On Monday laſt the general aſſembly proceeded to the choice of a governor of the ſtate, when the honourable Thomas Johnſon, Eſquire, was elected.

James Brice, John Davidſon, William Hindman, Joſias Carvil Hall and John Kilty, Eſquires, were the day following choſen members of the honourable council.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Fredericksburg to his friend in this city, dated November 4, 1788.

"On the other ſide is a reſolution, carried ayes 85, noes 39, which will ſhew that we repent of our folly in adopting a conſtitution without previous amendment—But, ſince it is done, the aſſembly are proceeding to organize it agreeably to the conſtitution, at leaſt as they underſtand it, that is, to have the electors, and the delegates choſen by the people, by diſtricts, the elected to be reſidentees; this was nearly the unanimous vote; but, by what rule the diſtricts are to be meaſured, is yet in doubt—The delegates have at preſent adopted the rule by that of the militia—But, as they had but a majority of 6, and the ſenate are oppoſed to it, I expect the rule of tythes will be their guide—that is, to take in three fifths of the blacks, the which, I conceive to be right, as our delegation is increaſed by that rule, and we are alſo to be taxed accordingly.

"Whereas the convention of this ſtate did, &c. ratify a conſtitution for the United States, and did alſo declare that ſundry amendments to exceptionable parts of the ſame ought to be adopted: And whereas the ſubject matter of the amendments agreed to by the ſaid convention *involves all the great unalienable and eſſential rights, liberties and privileges of freemen*, many

of which, if *not cancelled*, are rendered *insecure* under the *said constitution* until they shall be altered and amended: RESOLVED, *as the opinion of this committee*, That, for quieting the minds of the good citizens of this commonwealth, and securing their dearest rights and privileges, and preventing those disorders which must arise under a government not founded in the confidence of the people, application be made to the congress of the United States, so soon as they shall assemble under the said constitution, to call a convention for proposing amendments to the same according to the mode therein directed,

"RESOLVED, *also*, That a circular letter be written to the different legislatures, &c. on the foregoing subject.

"Ayes 85
"Noes 39

"46 Majority.

"These resolutions were introduced by Mr. Henry—opposed by F. Corbin—an amendment offered to *recommend* it to the *delegates in congress* to have the amendments offered by the states considered by congress, and, when amended, to be submitted to the consideration of the legislatures, as in the alternative mentioned in the 5th article.

"You are not to suppose that thirty-nine members approved of this—but that number divided for the amendment—because many thought Henry's resolution contained reflections on the late Virginia and continental conventions—but I do not think six members would have voted for amendments by congress instead of a convention.—I was in the house and heard the great ground of objection applied to the language."

The ship Mary, captain Bodfield, is arrived from London, and has brought papers only to the 26th of August, from which the following is extracted.

LONDON, *August* 26.

Europe is now so involved in war, that it is not easy to determine on which side to direct the attention. Between Russia, the Emperor and the Porte, upwards of *nine hundred thousand men* are in the field, ready for all the horrors, devastation and mischief, of an eagerly contested war. Sweden has taken hold of the opportunity to attack Russia both by land and sea, and in both has been opposed—Denmark and Prussia seem to look on, as ready to join this convulsed tumult of nations.—The voice of peace and mediation is no more heard, and alliances are forming to promote, not prevent, the destruction of thousands, or stem the current of human blood.

The advantages of the several contests have hitherto been pretty nearly divided between the contending powers. The empress has been successful against the Turks by sea, but on land her progress is retarded by a numerous, brave, and resolute force, capable, if not of attack, or open fight, at least of defence. The captain pacha's necessary retreat, however, from the mouth of the Dnieper, leaves the important fortress of Oczakow at the mercy of the Russian army, and it is probable they will soon be able to reduce it.

The situation of France is yet becoming more critical; but in a different manner from what was expected. The riots and tumults, always much exaggerated by report, have subsided, and the states general are to be called—a step that promises perhaps as much in favour of the court as of the people. It is the great assembly of the nation, and its sentiments, at least, are decisive; but there is no reason to think that the innovating spirit which has shewn itself in some places will prevail here.

From Hamburgh, August 15, we are informed, That, with yesterday's mail from Prussia, a letter, dated the 7th instant, was received from Memel, which mentions news being arrived from Mittau and Libau, that the Swedes had obtained a great victory over the Russians in Finland. However, the letters from Petersburgh, of the 29th of July, and a courier that left that place the first of this month, and passed through this city the day before yesterday, say nothing of this event. In the mean time, there are some letters from Stockholm, of the 5th instant, that speak of an advantage which general Hastfer had obtained against a considerable body of Russian troops, which may have given birth to the report of the above great victory. Among the prisoners taken, was a wounded general, with the order of Alexander Newskey. The mail due from Sweden, which may yet come in to-night, will, no doubt, bring further particulars. The report of a new sea battle between the Russian and Swedish fleets, is equally uncertain; only it is known, that the Russians, with 16 ships of the line, and the Swedes, with 18, are out again at sea.

To be SOLD, on Saturday the 6th of December, if fair, if not the next fair Saturday,

A VALUABLE LOT of GROUND adjoining Pig-Point, containing TWO ACRES, on which is a DWELLING-HOUSE, with four rooms and a closet, on the lower floor, a good room on the upper floor, a kitchen, store-house and stable. The situation is beautiful and healthy, and remarkable for good water. Likewise, for SALE, on the said day, a stout strong country-born NEGRO MAN, about forty years of age. The terms of sale will be made known on the above day. If the above-mentioned houses and lot should not be sold, they will be RENTED, on MODERATE TERMS.

tu3w7c A. ALLEN.

THIS is to forewarn all persons from trusting or dealing with MONNIKEY MOSS, on my account, as I am determined not to pay any debts she may contract from the date hereof.

October 28, 1788. 3 JAMES MOSS.

THE subscriber being appointed, by the honourable the chancellor of Maryland, as trustee for the creditors of William Loveday, notice is hereby given, that on Monday the 15th day of December next, if fair, if not the next fair day, will be EXPOSED to PUBLIC SALE, that valuable FARM whereon the said Loveday now dwells, consisting of about three hundred and fifty acres; the soil of the above land is exceeding good, and produces good corn, wheat and tobacco, and is situated on the main road that leads from Kings-town to Tuckahoe bridge, and within three quarters of a mile of a very valuable fishery; the land is very level, and has a sufficiency of timber to support it; there are on said farm a tolerable good dwelling house, kitchen, barn and other out houses, with a clover lot, and a young apple orchard of thriving trees, also a large garden lately pailed in; the title of the above land is indisputable. All the creditors of said Loveday are requested to attend the sale aforesaid, with their accounts properly authenticated, and those indebted are desired to make immediate payment, as it will not be in the subscriber's power to give them any indulgence. The said land will be sold on a credit of four years, the purchaser giving bond, on interest, with such security as the said trustee approves of, paying one fourth part of the purchase money, with the interest thereon, annually until the whole be paid off. The purchaser to be put in peaceable possession of the said lands on the first day of January next.

Oct. 29, 1788. 1 JOHN ROBERTS, jun.

To be SOLD, or RENTED,

and possession given immediately,

THAT elegant SEAT adjoining the town of Upper Marlborough, formerly occupied by Dr. ADAM THOMPSON; it consists of a HOUSE with four rooms on a floor, with a large passage through the whole, a kitchen, offices, stables, and other out houses, lately repaired, a good garden and small orchard of excellent fruit, with twenty-two acres of land adjoining it. For terms apply to

Nov. 10, 1788. 1 W. S. CHANDLER.

By the COMMITTEE of GRIEVANCES and COURTS of JUSTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the committee of grievances and courts of justice will sit every day during the present session, from nine o'clock in the morning, until three in the afternoon.

By order
1 JOHN KNAPP, Clk.

SEALS LOST.

Anne-Arundel county, November 11, 1788.

WAS lost on the 31st ult. on or between the race course and the city of Annapolis, two SEALS, one a red cornelian set in gold, an oval field, A NAGS HEAD the crest, an eagle and dragon SUPPORTERS, motto, CASSIS TUTISSIMA VIRTUS. The other a white cornelian in gold, with the two initials of the subscriber's name in a cypher. Any person finding the same, and delivering them to him, shall receive TWO GUINEAS, or a generous compensation for either. 1 THOMAS RUTLAND.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber's quarter in Loudon county, early in last month, a negro man named GEORGE, he is about 20 years of age, about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, his nostrils are remarkably wide, he sometimes complains of a wart on the bottom of one of his feet, which makes him a little lame; he is a likely sensible fellow: He had on a green jacket and overalls, osnabrig shirt, an old hat, shoes and stockings, and took with him a Dutch blanket, a blue broad cloth coat and breeches, a blue jacket without sleeves, and sundry other cloaths—He has been seen near this town since he ran away. Whoever will apprehend the aforesaid negro, and deliver him to the subscriber, or secure him in any gaol, so that he may be got again, shall receive the above reward, and if taken out of this state and brought home, all charges paid.

PHILIP R. FENDALL.

Alexandria, Sept. 30, 1788. 1

Eight Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or stolen out of Mr. Henry Hall's pasture, near the Governor's Bridge, on the 4th of this instant, a kind of a dun sorrel MARE, about fifteen hands high, eight or nine years old, trots all, has a star in her forehead, and snip on her nose, short tail, and blind in her off eye, has lately been hurt by drawing, which has raised a very perceivable lump on her near shoulder. Whoever brings the said mare to Mr. Henry Hall, or Mr. Reigle, at Queen-Anne, or the subscribers, shall receive the above reward if stolen and the thief brought to justice, or four dollars for the mare alone, and all reasonable charges, paid by

JAMES CAIN, or
Nov. 9, 1788. 1 RICHARD FLEMMING.

September 24, 1788.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber intends petitioning the next general assembly of Maryland, for a charter for a fair to be held at Warwick, in Cecil county.

8 X DANIEL CHARLES HEATH.

November 10, 1788.

THERE is at the plantation of Andrew Anderson, living near Snowden's iron works, in Anne-Arundel county, taken up as a stray, a black HORSE, about 13½ hands high, with a star in his forehead, and his near feet white, has no perceivable brand; and is without shoes. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges and take him away.

November 4, 1788.

To be SOLD to the highest bidder for ready cash, on the plantation of the late ROBERT DAVIDG, on Thursday, the 20th day of November, if fair, if not the next fair day,

SEVERAL valuable negroes, black cattle, horses, sheep and hogs, household and kitchen furniture, the crop of Indian corn, pease, beans, hay and fodder. The sale to begin at 11 o'clock, and continued till sold.

2X JOSHUA YATES, Acting Executor.

November 4, 1788.

To be SOLD at PUBLIC SALE, on Thursday, the 27th of November, 1788,

THE property of Mr. Walter Gott, and Mrs. Anne Gott, of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, consisting of negroes, horses, hogs, cattle and furniture, a crop of corn and tobacco; the terms will be made known on the day of sale. All persons having any claims against the estate, are desired to bring them in, on or before the day of sale; and those indebted are desired to make payment, as no further indulgence can be given, by

BENJAMIN BURGESS, } Administrators.
JOHN CHEW. 2 } de bonis non.

Charles county, October 27, 1788.

To be SOLD, on a liberal credit, on Monday the 15th of December next, at PUBLIC VENDUE, if not sooner disposed of at private sale, in which case due notice will be given,

MAXWELL'S SEAT, containing 500 acres of land, pleasantly situated on the river Patuxent, two miles above Benedict; there are on the premises, a large orchard of the finest fruit trees, a large and commodious dwelling house, kitchen, carriage house, with other necessary buildings. At the same time will be disposed of, several improved LOTS, in the town of Benedict, and the tobacco warehouse. Possession will be given to the purchasers, on complying with the terms of sale, which will be known, by application to major JOHN SWAN, in Baltimore, or the subscriber, at Allen's Fresh.

2 JOHN CAMPBELL.

October 30, 1788.

To be RENTED, and possession given the first day of December next,

THE house or tenement at present occupied by Mr. Thomas Rutland, junior, on the head of South-river. For terms apply to the subscriber.

2 JOSEPH HOWARD, Jun.

George-town, October 25, 1788.

WAS lost on Wednesday, the 22d inst. between Mr. Humphry Belt's and London-town, a SILVER WATCH, maker's name ROBERT ALLAM, LONDON, No. 425. The subscriber's name may be seen on one of the papers within the case. Whoever will deliver the said watch to me, or Mr. Humphry Belt, shall be generously rewarded.

2 RICHARD J. ORME.

Oct. 28, 1788.

THE subscribers being appointed by the honourable the chancellor trustees for William Sprigg Bowie, request a meeting of the creditors of the said Bowie, at Upper-Marlborough, on Wednesday, the 3d day of December next, having some matters to lay before them, which the trustees think of consequence and necessary to have their advice.

2 SAMUEL HEPBURN,
THOMAS CLARK.

Twenty Guineas Reward.

Upper Marlborough, October 28, 1788.

WENT away from the subscriber, on Friday last, a mulatto man named SIMON, a good blacksmith, twenty-eight years of age, five feet ten inches high, one of his ankles is larger than the other, carries himself pretty erect and of soft insinuating manners; his mother and brothers live with Henry May, blacksmith, near South river church, where, it is probable, he may be secreted at times; his wife lives in Baltimore with Samuel Chase, Esquire, so that he will, perhaps, divide his time between those places. Ten guineas will be given to any person securing the above fellow, so that I get him again, or the above reward, if brought home.

D. MAGRUDER.

All masters of vessels are hereby cautioned against taking him on board. 2

Charles county, October 15, 1788.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber, late inspector at Chickamuxon warehouse, intends to apply, by petition, to the next general assembly of Maryland, praying relief from the damages he has sustained by the loss of tobacco from the said warehouse, and other places near the said warehouse, at which, tobacco during the war, and while he was inspector, was directed to be lodged, which tobacco was stolen or destroyed by means that the subscriber could not prevent. 4 SAMUEL LUCKETT.

September 16, 1788.

NOTICE is hereby given, that application will be made to the general assembly of Maryland, at their next session, to pass a law to establish the general court for the eastern shore of this state at the town of Talbot, in Talbot county, and to repeal so much of the act of February, 1777, as orders the said eastern shore court to be held at Talbot court-house until a town shall be laid out at Dover, and a court-house and prison there erected, after which the said court for the eastern shore shall be for ever held at Dover. 7

August 25, 1788.

To be SOLD to the highest bidder, on the premises, on Thursday the 20th of November, if fair, if not the next fair day,

A VALUABLE TRACT of LAND, belonging to Francis Lewis Taney, being in Saint Mary's county, on the western shore of Patuxent river, together with another tract adjoining, (also some negroes,) the whole contains between 9 hundred and a thousand acres and is part of DELABROOKE MANOR, except about ninety acres of the Reserve; there is on the said land, a good dwelling house, barn, and several other convenient houses, situated on the river, and certainly is equal to any for fishing and water-fowling; it is fertile, well timbered, and produces remarkably kind; near half the land is in woods, and abounds in good water and fruit-trees of excellent sorts, besides apple and peach orchards; this seat would afford many good meadows with very little expence and trouble; the whole is in good repair, and rented for the next year ensuing.—Such as are inclined to purchase may observe, that one fourth of the purchase money must be paid on the day of sale, and the balance thereof on bond with approved security, payable in three payments, one third on the twentieth day of November, seventeen hundred and eighty-nine, one third that day twelve months, and the balance on the twentieth of November, seventeen hundred and ninety-one.—Whoever purchases the said land shall have immediate possession given, with the advantages and profits arising from the next year's rent.—The sale will begin at one o'clock.—Any person inclinable to purchase by private contract may apply to

RAPHAEL TANEY, Attorney
11 X for FRANCIS LEWIS TANEY.

Annapolis, October 1, 1788.

OBSERVING a number of debtors to the state, as well as other individuals, are often in want of some kind of certificates, and at a loss where to get them on proper terms for their money, and the holders of certificates when in want of cash for them, are likewise at a loss for a market, for want of some particular place to apply, where they could be on a certainty of getting an exchange on reasonable terms.

The subscriber being well acquainted with the different kind of certificates and their passing value, has induced him to offer his service to provide, and inform those that do or may want, that by lodging the needful he will supply them with certificates, or cash, at a short notice, on reasonable terms, on paying a moderate commission. There being a number, who have payments to make in certificates to the treasury, that live at a considerable distance, many of whom wish to make payments as they provide money for that purpose, are prevented for want of the certificates, and not being convenient to ride 50 or 100 miles to get them and make a small payment; those who are thus situated that wish to be provided with certificates, and have them placed to their credit, by forwarding the money at any time may depend on being furnished with certificates, and payment made to their orders, on as good terms as if they were present, by their

Humble servant,
7 JAMES WILLIAMS.

Annapolis, April 19, 1788.

THE subscribers being very anxious that an immediate payment of what is due them be made, that they may be enabled to comply with their engagements; in order to facilitate the collection, have appointed Mr. JOHN WATKINS, to call upon those who have accounts with them, for the same, whose receipt shall be good; they beg that this notice be particularly attended to, as it is not in their power to give any further indulgence; those who incline to call and pay at Annapolis, will always find a person at their late store on the Dock, or at the treasury-office, ready to receive.

15 THOMAS and BENJAMIN HARWOOD.

Two Hundred Dollars Reward.

THE subscriber, of Prince-George's county, in the month of October, 1787, had a tobacco-house, full of tobacco, consumed by fire in the night; and on the night of the 28th of August last, he had seven stacks of wheat and rye destroyed in the same manner, and an attempt at the same time was made to burn a new and valuable tobacco-house with three hogsheads of packed tobacco, a quantity of plantation utensils, and a variety of other valuable property, therein. On the night preceding the evening when the aforesaid tobacco-house was burnt, Notley Young, Esquire, for whom the subscriber is manager, lost a tobacco-house by fire. The subscriber is fully convinced that these misfortunes were not occasioned by accident, but that some depraved and hardened wretch has secretly and wilfully attempted his ruin by the commission of those enormities. The above reward of TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS is hereby offered to any person who will apprehend and secure the perpetrator or perpetrators of the crimes above mentioned, so that they be brought to condign punishment.

October 20, 1788. 4 NATHAN SOPER.

PROPOSALS,

For Printing by Subscription,

BY

ISAAC COLLINS,

IN TRENTON,

THE

HOLY BIBLE,

CONTAINING

The OLD and NEW TESTAMENT;

WITH THE

Apocrypha and Marginal Notes.

CONDITIONS:

I. This work, to be contained in one large volume, Quarto, of nine hundred and eighty-four pages, will be reprinted page for page with the Oxford edition, on a beautiful new type, and good paper. An index will be added; and also the Scripture measures, weights and coins.

II. The price to subscribers, for the volume, well bound, four Spanish dollars; one dollar to be paid at the time of subscribing, the remainder on delivery of the book.

III. The work to be put to press as soon as three thousand copies shall be subscribed for, and to be finished without delay.

The Editor has been encouraged, by a number of respectable characters, to offer the above proposals to the public, under a conviction that a handsome American edition of the Bible, in Quarto, will, at this time, be both seasonable and acceptable, as no part of the money will go out of the country.

This consideration, it is hoped, will be an inducement to subscribe, and of course promote the more frequent reading of this most invaluable book in private families. He therefore wishes to attract the attention, and obtain the countenance of people of all denominations; not doubting but that, in the execution of the work, he will be able to give ample satisfaction, both as to its accuracy and neatness.

Subscriptions will be received by Hugh Gaine and Edmund Prior, New-York; by Joseph Crukshank and William Young, Philadelphia; by Townsend and Patton, Baltimore; and by the editor in Trenton.

It is requested, that the leading characters of all the different denominations of Christians in the United States, who may feel disposed to promote this undertaking, will, as early as may be, grant their assistance in procuring subscriptions--and that the several printers of news-papers in the union will be pleased to insert the above proposals in their papers.

To all whom it may concern.

☞ Mr. Isaac Collins has, for many years last past, been, and still is, printer to the state of New-Jersey: Having by this means had the more frequent opportunities to see his work, I have had abundant proof of the accuracy and correctness of his publications, as well as of his remarkable attention to business.

WIL. LIVINGSTON.

Trenton, 11th September, 1788. 4

Baltimore, October 1, 1788.

THE public are hereby informed, that a STAGE for Annapolis will start from Baltimore on Mondays and Fridays, at 8 o'clock, from the house of Mr. JOHN STARCK, (Indian-Queen,) and will arrive in Annapolis the same days; and on Tuesdays and Saturdays will start from Mr. GEORGE MANN's, at 8 o'clock, for Baltimore-town.—Price of each passenger ten shillings, and in proportion for one hundred and fifty weight of baggage.

The proprietor of those stages for the convenience of passengers, and the transportation of the public mail, has provided a complete STAGE COACH, and able horses, by which he means to continue a regular and constant communication between the above places, with attention and dispatch.—He hopes his exertion therein will not fail to merit the generous patronage of the public.

3 HENRY STOUFFER.

St. Mary's county, October 13, 1788.

To be SOLD, or RENTED,

A HOUSE and LOT in Hamburgh, on Wiccomico river; it is an elegant stand for a store, as the inspection is held there—there is a good landing. Any person or persons inclining to purchase or rent may know the terms, by applying to the subscriber, at said house.

3 WILLIAM M'KEVER.

Annapolis, September 26, 1788.

JUST IMPORTED

In the ship WILLING TOM, captain GEORGE JEFFERY, from LONDON, and for sale, on the most reasonable terms, for

CASH or COUNTRY PRODUCE, by

JOHN PETTY, and Co.

A general assortment of merchandize suitable for the present and approaching season. 7

THE subscriber intends to petition the next general assembly of Maryland, to release him from Montgomery county gaol, for debts which he is unable to pay.

3 HENRY WATSON.

Charles county, October 6, 1788.

NEGROES,

And OTHER PROPERTY,

For SALE, on CREDIT.

To be SOLD by the subscriber, on Tuesday the second day of December next, at Benfield, the place of his present residence,

SUNDRY DRAUGHT HORSES, COWS and CALVES, and young HOGS, together with the crop of INDIAN CORN and FODDER made on said plantation. Also, to be SOLD, at Causin-Manor, on Friday the 2d day of January next, sundry LIKELY YOUNG NEGROES, consisting of MEN, WOMEN and CHILDREN. Two years credit will be given for payment of the NEGROES, and six months credit for the OTHER PROPERTY. Bond, with approved security, on interest from the day of sale, will be required. In case either of the sales should be prevented by wet weather, it is to be held on the next fair day.

☞ 6 w. G. B. CAUSIN.

October 8, 1788.

FOR SALE,

At PUBLIC VENDUE, agreeably to the last will and testament of Doctor NICHOLAS BERRY, late of Montgomery county, deceased, to discharge his just debts, on Monday the first of December, if fair, if not the next fair day, for READY MONEY, on the premises,

ABOUT 200 acres of LAND, or perhaps more, of that well known TRACT of LAND, called CHARLES and BENJAMIN, lying near Rock creek, in Montgomery county—seven miles from the court-house, eighteen from George-town, and about the same distance from Bladensburg. This land is equal, if not superior, to any land in the same county, for tobacco, Indian corn and small grain; there are 20 or 30 acres cleared, and under good fence, and with a little expence may clear a valuable meadow of about 10 or 15 acres; the uncleared land is exceeding well timbered and lies level, is capable of any improvement. Any person inclining to purchase said land, may view it, and will be shewn it, by the subscriber, who lives on the plantation.

ELEANOR BERRY, Executrix.

N. B. All persons having claims against the above estate are earnestly requested to bring them in, legally attested, on that day, for final settlement, as the subscriber will not hold herself liable to any future charges that may come against the above estate. Those indebted are desired to make immediate payment, or else legal measures will be taken without respect to persons. E. B.

5 X

Port-Tobacco, September 19, 1788.

RAN away from the subscriber, a Man Slave named GEORGE, a dark mulatto, about six feet high, slender made, with large and long arms, he has lost one of his fore teeth, and has several remarkable scars on his face and neck, occasioned by being severely wounded with a knife by a fellow who attempted to murder him some time ago, one of these scars is below his under lip, another from the upper part of his right cheek across his neck, and two others across the back part of his neck, which have left marks resembling those frequently seen on Africans; he had on and took with him an osnabrig coat and overalls, London brown superfine broad cloth coat, a white linen jacket, two striped jackets, a pair of yellow lasting breeches, white and brown thread stockings, white and brown linen shirts, new shoes and metal buckles. Whoever apprehends and delivers the said slave to me at this place, shall receive TWELVE DOLLARS REWARD, including therein all charges whatever.

6 J. H. STONE.

August 15, 1788.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscribers intend to petition the general assembly, at their next session, to pass an act to aid certain defects in the conveyance of the northernmost moiety of a tract of land in Cecil county, called MORRIS's NICK.

X WILLIAM M. TENNENT,
FRANCIS BAKER.

Cecil county gaol, September 18, 1788.

THE subscriber hereby gives notice, that he intends to petition the honourable the general assembly at November session, that a law may pass for liberating him from confinement, for debts which he is not able to pay. 7 ISAAC REYNOLDS.

October 21, 1788.

APPLICATION will be made to the next county court, for Saint Mary's, for a commission to mark and bound that part of Trent Neck and Greenfield's Discovery, now in the subscriber's possession, and also the boundaries of those tracts of land, which were included in Trent Neck by patent of confirmation.

4 X SUSANNA TRUMAN HAWKINS.

ANNAPOLIS:

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